SURVEY OF OPINIONS.

Comments and Criticisms on the Message From All Quarters and Parties.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS COMMEND IT.

General Disappointment Because No Men tion Made Regarding the Future of the Philippine Islands.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Many members claimed themselves from expression of opinions at length upon the message, on the ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the details. Republican senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a few general words as companions. Senator Cullom regarded it as "a praiseworthy, entertaining and accurate historical review."

Senator Platt of New York commended the expression of a determination to increase the standing army and to maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves.

Senator Wolcott said it was an admirable statement.

Senator Lodge said it was "able and timely."

Senator Forsker—A good presentation of facts generally, but a little in doubt on the question of Cuban independence.

Senator Proctor—A good American paper.

Senator Perkins—A. able resume of the situation and facts leading up to the war.

JONES CRITICISES.

The Democrats were even more given than the Republicans to discuss the paper. Senator Jones of Arkansas was its champion. He found in the message a number of points which did not accord with his views. One of these was the proposition to continue the volunteer army in existence until the standing army can be increased. "We do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the President has no right to assume that a majority stand with him on that proposition."

The Arkansas senator also questioned the President's right to hold the volunteers in active service beyond the time of signing the peace treaty, saying: "There is no war in existence and none by either treaty or law can the threat of the President to hold the volunteers in service until the standing army is increased be justified. It is the sentiment of senators and members dictate tacks to me like a menace and an effort to dictate, which I consider an outrage and unpardonable."

Senator Jones interpreted the President's expressions upon the finances as a pronouncement for the gold standard and for the retirement of the greenbacks, and said that he did not believe that anything like such a policy as the American people would indorse him in this respect.

The senator also expressed himself DOESN'T LIKE SUBSIDY,

as opposed to a subsidy to vessels connecting the United States with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, as opposed to legislation for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal as at present contemplated, and expressed the opinion that the President was indined to go further in the matter of the government of Cuba than the resolution of intervention called for.

"We declared," he said, "in favor of taking them to that point by which they could maintain a 'table government,' and I do not see how we can go beyond that. I am for the extent of treating, as the President recommends, complete tranquility, might prove a period for a military government and permanent occupation never to be ended. I do not indorse any such an unconstitutional idea."

Senator Jones expressed surprise at the absence of any recommendation concerning the Philippines. "The question of the government of the Philippines is attracting much attention," he said, "and the fact that the President utterly ignores it strikes me as very singular."

Senator Pasco also commented upon the absence of any reference to matters concerning which we most desire information. He said, however, that it was a valuable historical paper and would be convenient for future reference.

SENATOR TELLER TALKS.

Senator Teller said there would be disappointment over the failure of the President to outline a government for the Philippines, saying: "There will be some disappointment in this, for I think the understanding has been that the President would indicate what form of government should be provided for these new possessions, but it is wise for the President not to indicate his views of that subject for that is purely and properly a legislative question and one that should be left to Congress."

On the recommendation in the report in regard to Senator Teller said: "The Spanish of Spanishism, either national or international, will be to prevent any one from anything that the President says in the message. No reference is made to the Monroe doctrine, but the President in the most emphatic way indicates his intention to maintain the good standard. The so-called silver Republicans who remain in the Republican party and endorsed that the Republican party is friendly to silver will find no encouragement in the Presidential message, and it will strike all honest people who hear that if the Republican party, as it has been claimed, is in favor of international bimetalism, the President makes no reference to it."

DIVERGING OPINIONS.

Following are some of the opinions expressed by members of Congress upon the President's message:

Representative Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, said: "The President has summarized and adroitly, in a plain and forcible manner many of the questions to make them appeal to the minds of the people everywhere touching the important and rapidly succeeding events and the situation in which the nation finds itself. His simple proposition is to the effect that possessions alone under just and free government are of the military arm which conquered them gives no room for the idea of discussion of all the propositions for a permanent government. The problem of governing the islands he deals with quietly and superficially, and everybody will wish that his account of stable government there may be realized sooner than ever we have succeeded to a Spanish-American population."

Representative Walker, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency—I am asked what I think of the currency and banking features. I do not think it has any such features. I have not been able to detect only one recommendation to be found currency, repeating that of a former message to change the United States bond under notes into gold certificates, which would have no effect on the banking and currency situation, but to add to the burden of taxation without to a high degree favorably affecting the general banking and currency situation.

BEYOND OF BOASTING.

Mr. Stevenson of Ohio—The message is but one of lofty paths. It is not encumbered with platitudes and is written in a very attractive style. The contribution to history in the elaborate recitation of the events of he war are by good taste and devoid of boasting or vanity. The comment upon incidents of the war and the value of our victories—naval and military—and the fine work of all our sciences and artifices will be found fully justified by the facts. The views of the President upon the question of currency reform will meet the intelligent sanction of sound money men of all parties. The message on the war is able and eminently satisfactory.

Gen. Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama—It is a clear and comprehensive resume of events which transpired during an eventful period of our country's history. It will be referred to as one of the noted state papers.

Representative McMillan (Dem.) of Tennessee—On one of the most important questions confronting the Nation we shall we do with our newly acquired possessions—the President's message reminds me of the custom of the last chapter of Johnson's Rasselas. "The contentedness in which nothing is wanted."

BLAND'S IDEA.

Representative Bland of Missouri—The message so far as the currency question is concerned, is very brief and contains nothing new and nothing beyond former recommendations. I might remark that on the great leading issue—which is and will be the paramount issue, the message is exceedingly silent in proposition on the money question can be considered without at the overwhelming sentiment of the people.

Representative Cummings (Dem.) of New York—It is a clear, concise statement of facts without speculation, suggestion or recommendation. I have an idea that the real message will be sent in later.

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee said: "The message is an excellent resume of the important events of the last year, with the proper sentiment of an existing situation and evidently indicates that they will act wisely at the proper time hereafter in solving the different problems before us. It is to be noted that the President states that our revenue laws are working well, with no suggestion of any needed modification."

RATHER VAGUE.

Mr. Richardson (Dem.) Tennessee—The President makes the most interesting and satisfactory review of the Spanish war, but it is disappointing that he failed to tell us what we are to do with the new possessions. It is just as apparent now as it will be after the treaty of peace for him to tell us what is to be the future of the new territory. It might help get the treaty ratified if he had solved that problem. It is interesting to note the fact that three-fourths of our commerce relative to foreign affairs and less than one-fourth to home matters. Banking and currency and all financial reform legislation so properly promised in 1896 gets no mention and our condition in respect to the moneys is to be left unchanged.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania—A brave and clear, comprehensive message. Strong as the President is in the confidence and esteem of the people his message will insure greater confidence if possible.

Representative Bailey of Texas, the Democratic floor leader, was called from the House by the illness of his son and could not be secured from expressing views on the message.

FROM OVER THE POND.

London Press Comments on the President's Message.

London, Dec. 6—Much having been expected, there is a certain tone of disappointment in the morning paper editorials on President McKinley's message. Its non-committal character is attributed to the fact that the negotiations at Paris are not finished. Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the references of Anglo-American relations and at the coldness displayed toward Russia.

The Daily News complains of the "ambiguity of the message on commercial and currency matters," and says: "We cannot be absolved of any allusion to free trade."

The Times says: "It is creditable to the dignity and self control of the American people that a message announcing the victorious ending of the great war, the acquisition of territory and the initiation of an imperialistic policy is cabed in tone and moderate in recommendations. The war has finally healed the half-closed wounds left by the blame contests of the secession, and we hope it has exercised a healing influence to be felt even more widely and deeply in another direction. Not a single England recognized the United States government as a power has an American President alluded to the mother country in language so cordial and friendly as Mr. McKinley."

Discussing the message, approving the detail and referring to British rights in Nicaragua under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the times says: "If the freedom of the waterway is secured to the ships of all nations, we shall not need to stand strictly upon claims which originated when the separate states were together different."

The Daily Chronicle also pays a tribute to the "sober, sound common sense and straightforward language of the message, pointing out that President McKinley's reference to the military occupation of Cuba virtually outlines a policy "precisely the same as Great Britain in Egypt and likely to have that same effect." Commenting on the President's surprising language concerning the Nicaraguan canal, which utterly ignores British treaty rights, the Daily Chronicle says "this matter will arise ere long in a more acute form." The editorial highly approves Mr. McKinley's reference to China as a Great Britain.

The Standard says: "Few could have foretold that the war would work so rapid and so exactly a change. How absolute the metamorphosis is may best be gathered from a comparison with previous messages. If it not rash to predict that the United States will advance in the path upon which their feet are firmly set."

The Standard construes Mr. McKinley's references to China as a declaration that "hereafter the Celestial Empire shall not be obstructed. America would have interfered actively, it adds upon this point, "Not all purposes of British policy, no intimation could be more welcome than that the United States will appoint a commission to study the conditions in China."

The Daily Telegraph, which regards the announcement "that the United States will support the open-door in China as the enlightenment which the message contains, cheers the heart of every interests to write so formal admonitions is necessary."

The Daily Mail says: "We are disappointed and surprised at this omission on our side the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, especially in view of the Anglo-American entente."

The Morning Post, on the other hand, says: "Circumstances have changed and the American attitude toward the treaty is quite intelligible, but the immediate task awaiting Mr. Chamberlain is the establishment of the Anglo-American relations of the closer profound sentiment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

TURNED DOWN.

Spanish Bank of Cuba Refuses General Castellanos Requests.

New York, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: The circuits of the Spanish authorities gave the to a new sensational episode last week. Captain General Castellanos went in person to the Spanish bank of Cuba and demanded the cash in the bank. He was accompanied by subordinate officials. After making the demand the captain general drove to the palace of the government. The president of the bank declared that it had not the cash to meet the demand. The captain general directed the cash drawers to be opened by his subordinates. This was done, but no money was found.

A meeting of the directors was then called. Instead of finding means to satisfy the captain general, they informed the refusal of the president to supply funds and affirmed a notice previously sent to depositors asking them to withdraw their deposits temporarily from the bank because of its semi-official relation to the Spanish government. It has heretofore submitted to these enforced contributions, but the exportation of vastly American control caused the decision to be taken to refuse no more money.

Though American authority was not established until December 1, as has been expected, there was no probability of the bank yielding to Castellanos's demand. Other financial institutions support its position.

When the Spanish troops evacuated Holguin, in Santiago province, the military commander went to the Holguin branch of the Spanish bank and forcibly took what cash was on hand and left a government due bill. The incident had given warning to the directors of the present institution in Havana and they had prepared for a visit from the captain general.

Notwithstanding the captain general's failure to obtain money the dissatisfaction of the troops over their pay is reported and the mutiny situation continues without interruption.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN.

Madison Square Gardens the Scene of a Six Day's Bicycle Race.

New York, Dec. 5.—Frank Waller of Boston has broken the only record up to the present time in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. He now holds the world's record for continuous riding. He left his wheel at 4:30 p. m. this afternoon, having ridden 314 miles and 8 laps in 18 hours and 10 minutes, without dismounting beyond two; and a record of 271 miles, made by Stephens.

Waller took a short rest, having taken to the cushions. Pierce, followed by Miller, passed him. At the end of the seventeenth hour Pierce was almost five miles behind Waller's record yet he had gone 271 miles, made by Stephens today fell about three or four miles of those made last year. Pulls are more frequent than ever before. Two serious spills occurred today, but none of the riders were seriously hurt.

The garden was filled with spectators all day and until a late hour tonight. One of the early surprises and a great disappointment to the many Jersey men was the retirement of Joe Rice of Williamsport, Pa., who had work this morning, having found himself in no condition to continue the race.

Miller aroused the greatest enthusiasm this morning by making a wonderful pace for many hours. Both Pierce and Pierce were entirely outclassed for awhile, and only the veteran Waller could stand up to the pace. Miller soon had the lead, but Pierce and Waller soon had the lead, but Pierce and Waller soon had the lead, but Pierce and Wa